

REMARKS

Claims 6-11 are pending and claims 1-5, 12-23, 25, 26, 28-31, 33 and 34 have been withdrawn as being directed to a non-elected invention. Claims 6-11 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

I. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,243,578 to Koike (“Koike”), U.S. Patent No. 6,178,506 to Quick and U.S. Publication No. 2001/0011308 to Clark (“Clark”).

The Examiner has rejected claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Koike, Quick and Clark.

Applicant submits that claim 6 is patentable over the cited references. For example, Koike discloses a transmitting/receiving unit 24 that is placed in slot 26 of the terminal/telephone 10 (Fig. 1; col. 4, lines 10-24). Quick discloses a separate removable device (i.e., alleged key module), known as a user identification module (UIM), that can be inserted into a terminal/telephone for the terminal to read the identity information of the user’s subscription (col. 1, lines 50-58). Clark teaches the synchronizing of information in a computer and a hand-held computer, i.e., the synchronizing of information between two terminals (para. [0010]). The hand-held computer must send its password number or qualifier and the host will allow synchronization access to previously stored numbers (para. [0060]).

In the July 13, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner appeared to maintain that Clark's cradle assembly discloses a type of communication device. In response, Applicant argued that the cradle assembly is merely a communication path, for, i.e. a PDA, and there is no information, let alone an ID, that is stored in the cradle assembly (October 13, 2005 Amendment).

In the current Office Action, the Examiner appears to maintain that the PDA of Clark is the claimed *communication device*, while the cradle assembly is the claimed *slot* (pgs. 2, 3 and 5 of Office Action). Further, the Examiner maintains that the "cradle handheld computer device" includes a serial number that allows synchronization access to only registered or previously stored serial number at the host computer (pg. 2 of Office Action).

Based on the foregoing, the Examiner maintains that Clark discloses the claimed communication device and terminal device slot, while the Quick reference discloses the claimed key module. However, as recited in claim 6, the key module must be inserted into the slot of the terminal device in order to register the ID. As stated above, Quick merely teaches a small removable device that is inserted into a cellular phone. In order for the Clark cradle assembly to perform the claimed method, the removable device of Quick (i.e., the alleged key module) would need to be entirely reconfigured to be capable of insertion "into" the empty cradle assembly for registration of the ID stored therein. There is simply no suggestion of such a modification or reconfiguration of Quick and Clark to perform the claimed method.

On page 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner's alleged motivation is solely in regard to the features of Clark (i.e., host computer and cradle assembly). There is no statement or citation

in any of the references why one skilled in the art would be motivated to modify or reconfigure the *simple* removable device of Quick to be capable of being inserted into and recognized by an empty PDA cradle assembly to perform the claimed ID registration.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to combine the teachings of the respective references in the manner set forth by the Examiner.

II. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Koike, Quick, Clark and U.S. Patent No. 5,960,085 to de la Hueraga (“Hueraga”).

The Examiner has rejected claims 7, 8, 10 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Koike, Quick, Clark and Hueraga. Since claims 7 and 8 are dependent upon claim 6, and Hueraga fails to cure the deficient teachings of Koike, Quick and Clark, in regard to claim 6, Applicant submits that such claims are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

Further, Applicant submits that claim 9 is patentable for at least the reasons presented below. Accordingly, since Hueraga fails to cure the deficient teachings of Koike, Quick, Clark and Kung, in regard to claim 9, Applicant submits that claims 10 and 11 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency.

III. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Koike, Quick, Clark and U.S. Patent No. 5,434,918 to Kung ("Kung")

The Examiner has rejected claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Koike, Quick, Clark and Kung. However, at least in regard to the features of claim 9 that are analogous to the features of claim 6 discussed above, and since Kung fails to cure the deficient teachings of Koike, Quick and Clark, in regard to such features, Applicant submits that claim 9 is patentable over the cited references.

IV. Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

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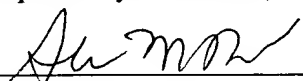
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